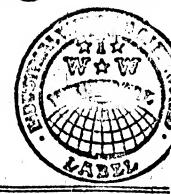


The Working Class And The Employing Class Have Nothing In Common.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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LOGGER SPEAKS TO THE LOGGERS

By Wm. MCKENZIE.

I would like to ask this question: "Are the loggers of Puget Sound worthy of the name of men or are they not?" The employers and owners of the logging camps look upon the logger no more than they would a dumb brute. In many cases even they do not think as much of the average logger as they do of their driving horse or of their automobile.

The reason for this I say is, that the conditions in many of the camps which they own are not as good in many cases as are the stables where they keep their horses or automobiles. You loggers of Puget Sound know that the majority of the bunk houses on Puget Sound country are not fit for any man that has a spark of manhood left in him to sleep in; and yet you will go to these places and not make one word of protest to your employer about these conditions.

I think we can safely say that on the average there are about twenty-five men to the bunkhouse, and these twenty-five men are ordered out to work when the whistles blow. At 1 o'clock they are ordered out to work again to stay until 6 in the evening. Rain or shine we are forced to go out to work. Now where do these twenty-five men dry their clothing? There is no dry house and only one little stove in the center of the bunkhouse for the entire twenty-five men. What is the result? The men have to go to bed in their wet clothing, get up in the morning and put the clothes on almost as wet as they took them off, and the chances are that the employer comes around and asks you "how things are going," and you reply, "Oh, all right." At the same time you know that they are not all right and what is more, that they are all wrong. Still there is not one of you that has the manhood left to say one word about these conditions.

Now take it on the other hand, when the boss logger goes into the stable, he does not ask how things are going. He sees his horse all dripping wet and his automobile all covered with mud. What does he do? He fires the man who is taking care of the stable immediately and has an extra blanket put over his horse. Does he get an extra blanket for you when you come into the bunkhouse all wet and covered with mud? Does he? No, you bet he doesn't, and what he further, he tells you if you don't like it you can roll up and get out. Then you will have the pleasure of once more going to town and visiting some employment shark, to whom you pay a dollar or two, for information to secure some other job on which, the chances are, the conditions are as bad as the camp which you just left.

As for the grub, you all know that in the majority of the camps it is not fit for human beings to eat and is one of the chief reasons why you quit so many jobs. As a rule one of the first questions you ask a logger friend or your acquaintance who has worked in some other camp as to how the "chuck" was and two-thirds of the answers that you receive are that it was on the "bum," and "that is the reason why I bunched the job."

We all know of these things, but we do not seem to know how to get the better chuck and better sleeping quarters, shorter hours, etc. Quitting jobs will never secure for us these conditions, nor will individual kicks. All the boss does when you become disenchanted with your job is to send down to the employment shark's office, with whom the chances are, he is connected with telephone, and have him send up another man. It is time that all loggers were beginning to realize what are the for these conditions and ways and means to remedy them. Some of us have already come to the conclusion that the only way that we can hope to better these conditions is to organize. For this reason we have formed logger locals. Several of these are already in existence along the Coast, at Seattle, Portland and Vancouver. Preparations are being made to form locals at several other points. To do this we will take the cooperation of all the men employed in the logging camps.

The loggers in Montana were able through organization to cut the hours of labor to nine per day. Why can't we loggers on Puget Sound do the same? The Western Federation of Miners, through organization, have been able to gain an eight-hour day and a minimum scale of \$5 per day. Can't we do the same? Are we not as intelligent as the miner or the logger in Montana? The loggers' locals of Seattle, Portland and Vancouver have laid the foundation on which should be built an organization encompassing all the loggers on Puget Sound. The rough work is done; the rest remains to causes for these conditions and ways and means. Do you wish yourselves classed as non-union men? Will you wait until the rest of the loggers are organized to the extent that you will be forced into the organization? Or will you get in and do your part to building up a strong working class organization in the logging industry?

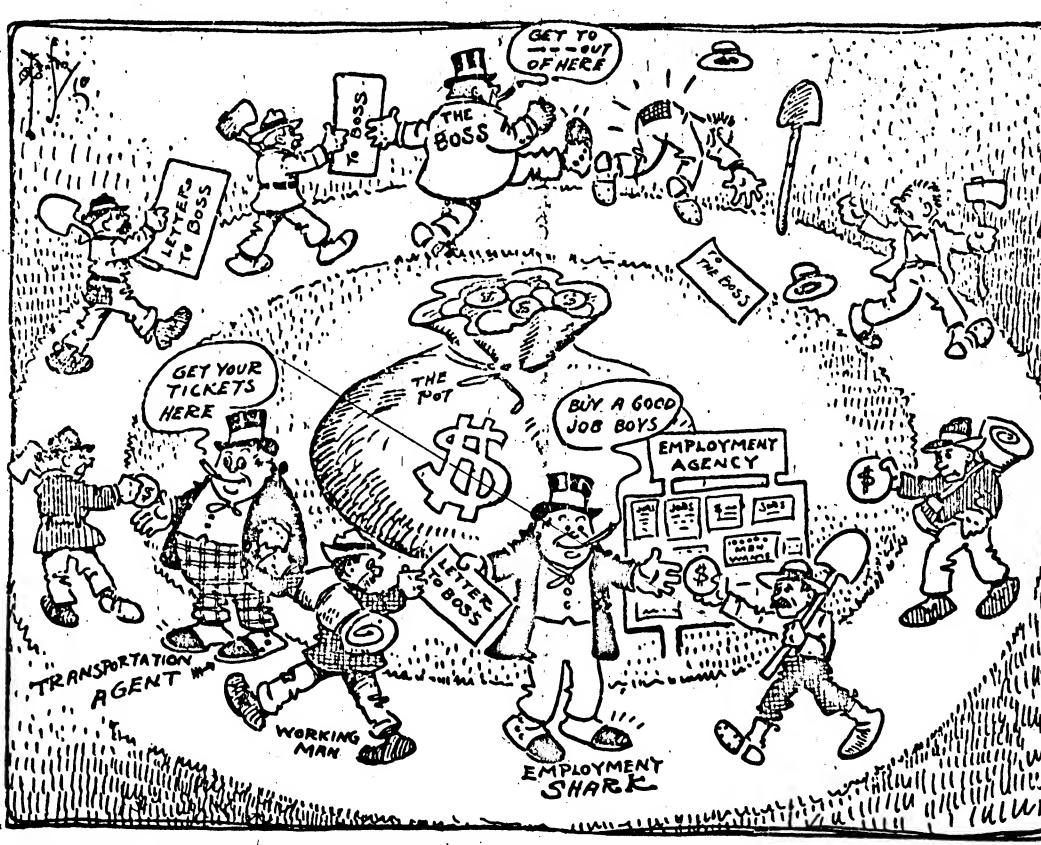
The laundry girls in Goldfield, Nevada, who were organized into the Industrial Workers of the World, were able to get \$1.00 per day for eight hours work, and would still have the wages had not the unorganized workmen flocked in from surrounding places when they heard about the high wages there and scabb'd the I. W. W. out of existence. The section men in the same district received \$4.50 for eight hours work and would still be getting it if it had not been for the unorganized.

Now the loggers are organizing into the I. W. W., to do the same thing and it is up to you loggers, who are not as yet members, to get in and do your part.

The lumber industry is the principal industry of the Northwest, and in no industry are there so few organized workingmen. It is for this reason that the conditions are as bad as they are.

Do you think you would have to go to some employment shark if you were organized? Do you not think that by organization that you could force the bosses to grant you more wages, shorter hours of employment, better sleeping accommodations, better food and more of a variety?

If you do not, you certainly have not got as much sense as the laundry girls of Gold-



The Endless Chain—Employment Shark, the Transportation Agent, and the Boss—Fleece the Workers.

GRAND JURY LOOKS INTO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Labor Commissioner Maupin Calls Attention to
Swindles Practiced in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23.—"Omaha is rotten with fake employment offices," says State Labor Commissioner Maupin.

Complaint has been made to him by Colorado authorities that scores of Italian laborers are being unlocated there by an Omaha agent, who obtains a \$2.00 fee for sending them to work, which does not exist and landing them there without resources.

A letter received by him from the Colorado Labor Commissioner gives the name and address of this agent and makes explicit complaint against him. Commissioner Maupin was before the Grand Jury Friday afternoon, and there is reason to believe that he handed the communication to them as a basis for an indictment.

Commissioner Maupin says that the fake employment agencies have been practically put out of business in Lincoln and the labor department will now center its attack on those in Omaha where conditions are particularly aggravated.—World-Herald.

Gold had and as much as the section men of the same place had, as the miners have, or any class of workers that are organized.

The number of men that are at present organized into the various loggers' locals cannot force the bosses to grant us the concessions wanted. It will take the united strength of the men employed in the lumber woods to secure these improved conditions. And it is up to you to get into this organization and help build up the strength of the workers at once.

When you meet a delegate join the union and don't tell him it is the "only thing," that will never do any good, but "I will join if all the others will, too." Do not delay, but act at once.

If you wish to better your condition and make the bosses come through take out a card in the union and then help to get all the rest of the men employed in the woods to join.

When we do this we will put the employment sharks, who have waxed fat on the dollars which they have fleeced the workers of, out of business.

We will be able to shorten the hours of labor, and get better conditions of employment. We will never be able to achieve anything as long as we remain unorganized. So get into line and help build up the union of your class.

SKIDROAD NOTES.

I pay for a job because you do. Let's quit.

Do you belong to the Loggers' Union? If not, why not? Come on, pinch yourself, wake up and take out a card.

Mr. Logger, join the union of your industry and stand shoulder to shoulder with the men with whom you work. Don't be a backslidder. Don't say that you will join the union if the other fellow does, but get in and then seek to induce the other fellow to join your union.

Does eight hours a day look good to you? The men who work in the mines only work eight hours per day. They accomplished this by organization. You can do the same. Get into line.

Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Logger, that it costs you more every year for jobs than it would cost you to keep in good standing with your local union, besides not receiving any of the benefits which the latter affords you? By organization you can compel the boss to send to your union hall for men. Get wise and organize.

If you are interested in Industrial Unionism subscribe to the Industrial Worker. If you are already a subscriber help to spread the principles of the organization among your Fellow Workers by getting them to subscribe.

ANOTHER CASE AGAINST EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Shark Hires Twenty-three Men to Go to Job
Where Only Four Are Wanted.

Seattle, Wash., March 4.—Another case of employment shark methods came to light when the steamer T. W. Lake (known to those who have worked on this boat as the T. W. Workhouse), pulled into port and placed an order with Cran's Employment Agency for four deckhands.

The sharks, as is their usual method, placed the sign asking for four deck hands out on the job board, but instead of taking it down when the requisite number of men advertised for had bought jobs, the sign was kept up until a crew of men numbering 23 had been hired. These men were all charged a dollar apiece for the information.

Having been told where to report to work, the men were at hand at the stated time with their blankets and effects. The mate, after picking out four of what he thought would make the most willing workers, told the others that he had all the men he could use. Thus the disappointed job seekers were compelled to return and once more search the job sign for a desirable job. Workers get wise. Don't buy jobs.

RESOLUTION.

At Regular Business Meeting of Local 419 Redlands, California, the Following Resolutions Were Drawn Up.

Whereas, The capitalist class all over the world are continually solidifying and strengthening their forces in order to more certainly defeat the attempts of Industrially organized workers to overthrow their rule, as evidenced by the formation of the International Oil, Steel and Transportation Trusts, etc., and

Whereas, We, the Industrial Workers of the World, cannot fail to be aware of the significance of these moves and to see that the future success of our own movement depends on our ability to checkmate and defeat such moves, and

Whereas, Effectual co-operation on an international scale among the Industrially organized wage workers of the world has, hitherto, been rendered difficult, if not impossible, by their various national affiliations with political reform movements, and their international affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau and Congress, and

Whereas, The said International Socialist Bureau and Congress, together with most of its constituent bodies, is composed of and dominated by a collection of long-haired capitalist "professors," "middle-class exploiters of labor," and sleek political grafters of the "friend of labor" type, thereby assisting Capitalism and incidentally making for themselves an easy and "distinguished" existence by keeping the Workers' attention engrossed on a continuous political sham-battle, meanwhile the Capitalist masters are pressing their wage-slaves lower on the industrial field, and the Workers are becoming ever more befooled, disgusted, distrustful and despairing, therefore be it

Resolved, In order to remedy these evils, and lay the foundation for international UNITY and SOLIDARITY among the Industrially organized wage workers of the world, the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World be, and hereby is, directed to take immediate steps to sever our connection with the International Bureau and Congress and be it further

Resolved, That the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. be, and hereby is, directed to issue a call to all unions of Industrially organized Workers throughout the world who are revolutionary in aim and direct actionists in tactics and who have no affiliation with any political party, to assemble in conference at earliest convenient date at suitable place in order to form an International Industrial Union of all such workers on the basis of equal representation and equal universal membership cards, transfers and emblems, regardless of race, color, nationality, creed or occupation, and be it further

Resolved, That we, members of Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, No. 419, I. W. W., of Redlands, Cal., hereby call upon all locals and members of the I. W. W. to whom the necessity of action is apparent, to second our efforts to get these resolutions discussed at

COMPLAINT IS FILED AGAINST EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Deputy Labor Commissioner Wagner Will Make Investigation Against Employment Agency.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 22.—Complaint has been made to Labor Commissioner Myers to the effect that a certain employment agency at Fort Worth has been sending men to work on the construction of the Bartlett-Florence railroad, which is now being built between Bartlett and Florence, promising these men that they would be paid \$3 or \$3.50 per day, and after the men have worked a week, they are paid only \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. Labor Commissioner Myers, at once detailed Deputy Labor Commissioner Wagner to make an investigation of the complaints. Deputy Wagner left yesterday for Bartlett to make the investigation. When questioned as to what could be done in the premises, in the event the complaints are established, Mr. Wagner said he could not tell at present, but asserted that this would be left to a recommendation being made to the next legislature to regulate employment agencies in Texas.—Statesman.

The first two propositions were granted after but slight discussion. The third proposition was very closely related to the fourth, and after a very unsatisfactory discussion of it the committee turned to the fourth so as to find out how they stood on that. The mayor, corporation counsel, etc., assured the I. W. W. committee that free speech is to be allowed in Spokane in the near future, and though no date was or could be set for this new arrangement to take effect, they were positively assured that it will be in a short while. And meanwhile the regular religious organizations will not be discriminated in favor of, but must await the time when the streets are open to all. With this proposition established as a working basis, the conference again took up the matter of the release of prisoners, which was delicate one, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to every I. W. W. Local and to all I. W. W. papers for publication.

By order of Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, No. 419, Redlands, California.

(See Local No. 419.)

ENTIRE OFFICE FORCE OF SOLIDARITY ARRESTED.

Just as we are writing the editor is arrested. Full particulars later.

The editor wrote the above just before being arrested. Since his arrest, every member of the press committee has been arrested.

The reason for their arrest I do not know. We will do our best, however, to give this the utmost publicity.

With one or two exceptions every worker that has been active in pushing Solidarity in this vicinity has been arrested.

It looks like an attempt on the part of the police to adopt Spokane tactics. Now it is up to every one who reads this to get busy and do their part. We will depend on you. Action is the thing that is now needed.

WE'RE JAILED!

They grabbed us last night. March 1st, the day when the fight opened out again in Spokane, the whole press committee of Solidarity and the Free Press, a local Socialist paper that does not press work, were arrested and thrown in jail on a trumped-up charge by agents of the steel trust. Probably they have an understanding with the Spokane officials. This is written in jail. Solidarity nearly all set up when we were arrested and no space for particulars this week. Particulars next week.

Editor was at work on the "For the Ten Thousand" column when pinched. Boys, go after the ten thousand. Send in the subs and bundle orders.

Solidarity is here to stay.

Hooray! Sail on!

ACTIVE AT SAN DIEGO.

Industrial Worker:
Enclosed find money order for the amount of \$1.25 in payment of our regular bundle order of 50 copies.

Will say that we have opened up a free reading room at the Commercial Hotel, corner Seventh and I streets. All Fellow Workers arriving in the city will find us at this location. With the aid we received from G. S. Young who gave us a receipt for the amount of \$20.00 on the old S. P. We were enabled to purchase 75 chairs and some four or five benches for the reading room.

From now on San Diego will carry on an active campaign of agitation and organization among the workers.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

BENSON JAYNE.

SPOKANE FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH SETTLED

Spokane, Wash., March 6, 1910.—At last the great Spokane fight has been brought to a close. This was effected through the instrumentality of a series of conferences between the city and county officials and an I. W. W. committee. The following is an account of the various conferences and the conclusions arrived at by the contestants in this long battle.

On February 28th "the executive or fighting committee" of the I. W. W. elected a committee of three—Fellow Workers Gillespie, McKelvey and Foster—and commissioned them to call on the authorities and discuss the situation before opening hostilities on the morrow. This interview terminated in practically a declaration of war on both sides, as the mayor seemed to think the only possible solution of the difficulty was to test the ordinance in the court. He frankly stated that he did not endorse a prohibitory or discriminative ordinance, but said he had no other choice than to enforce the laws already on the books. He professed willingness to treat on the matter, but claimed lack of jurisdiction. This was considered unfavorable by the committee, and the mayor was told that the fight must continue until the I. W. W. was crushed or free speech assured. Next day the committee, enlarged by the addition of Fellow Worker Stark, called on the police department, where a general conference was held. The authorities showed a willingness to reasonably consider the situation and asked for specific credentials from the committee, which would show their authority to talk business. These credentials were secured, and on March 3d the general conference met. The city and county were represented by Mayor Pratt, Prosecuting Attorney Pugh, Corporation Counsel Blair, Chief of Police Sullivan and Captain Detective Burns. The I. W. W. was represented by Fellow Workers Stark, McKelvey, Gillespie and Foster. The conference took on the nature of demands by the I. W. W. These were four in number:

First, the promise that landlords would not be intimidated into refusing the rent of halls to the I. W. W. as has been done during the last few months of the fight, and that I. W. W. meetings be absolutely free from police interference, provided, of course, that we kept within the common rules; in short, hall conditions were to be the same as those prior to November 2. Second, freedom of the press and the right to sell the Industrial Worker on the street; "as citizens' newspapers are." Third, the release of I. W. W. prisoners in the city and county jails. Fourth, the use of the streets for public speaking.

The first two propositions were granted after but slight discussion. The third proposition was very closely related to the fourth, and after a very unsatisfactory discussion of it the committee turned to the fourth so as to find out how they stood on that. The mayor, corporation counsel, etc., assured the I. W. W. committee that free speech is to be allowed in Spokane in the near future, and though no date was or could be set for this new arrangement to take effect, they were positively assured that it will be in a short while. And meanwhile the regular religious organizations will not be discriminated in favor of, but must await the time when the streets are open to all. With this proposition established as a working basis, the conference again took up the matter of the release of prisoners, which was delicate one, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of

STRIKE SITUATION AT BETHLEHEM

Schmidt started from here on last Wednesday evening. He was instructed to go there, size up the situation and if same warranted it, he should immediately notify me and I would proceed there at once.

Last Friday afternoon I received two telegrams from him urging that I start for the strike scene immediately.

I left here on Friday night and reached South Bethlehem Saturday morning. There had been a meeting arranged to be addressed by both Schmidt and myself to be held Sunday night in the Old City Hall where the proportion of urging the other different trades to go out would be advised.

All day Saturday we spent in either distribution of circulars of which we had ten thousand printed in three languages, namely, English, Polish and Slavish, and in investigating the situation. I had a conference with the leader of the strike, D. Williams, a member of the Socialist Party Local in Allentown. From what I could learn from him, it became immediately noticeable that they were not very anxious that the I. W. W. should bother with the American Machinists who were then the only strikers, but that we should use our influence with the Slavs and Poles.

Sunday was spent in a house to house canvass with circulars and leaflets. Sunday, as you will see by the enclosed clipping, we had a splendid meeting.

I found that all through the strikers were rather sympathetic with the I. W. W. and on all sides the men admitted that the A. F. of L. organizers had run the revolt, not the ground. Many expressed the feeling that it was really too bad that we were not on the ground the first day of the big walk out.

I attended with Schmidt the strikers' mass meeting that was held on Saturday afternoon where Sammy's organizers spoke to the men about their craft unions, the worst kind of rot, no advice to do any picket duty but the men old rot that if the men took out craft unions they would beat the bosses.

On Sunday night in my speech I made the position of the I. W. W. clear to the men and the same was accepted by a show of hand vote of the meeting, to-wit, the I. W. W. had nothing in common whatever with the A. F. of L., but we were confronted with a strike and the same should be made a success. We were willing for the time being to bury the hatchet so to speak and go ahead with the proposition of getting the rest of the men to quit work and fight out the fight for the purpose of winning; that the I. W. W. would be willing to leave the matter of which organization the men should join till after the strike, providing that the organizers of the A. F. of L. would be willing to do the same.

The next morning, the three of us, Petroff of Pottsville, Schmidt and I, were out in the rain at 6 o'clock doing picket duty with about fifty Hungarians and about twenty of the striking machinists.

Through the roasting that I had given the moulder on Sunday for having gone back to work and by the picket work in the morning, about 10 o'clock that morning about three hundred moulder of one of the shops and 25 crane men walked out. We had succeeded in getting a bunch of Slavs and Poles to go to work with the promise that at the opportune moment they should lead a stampede through the shop and try and get the five thousand or more of their countrymen to walk out.

What Americans came that morning to the picket line saw that we meant business and they were outspoken about the matter and argued that it was the only way to fight. It was arranged that at the strike meeting at 10 o'clock that morning both Schmidt and I would be asked by the men to speak, and that after we got done a motion would be made that all men and officers interested in the strike should go on picket duty in the morning instead of sleeping till 10 o'clock.

At the meeting the stage was filled with all the organizers of the A. F. of L. that could be scraped. They all spoke and advised the men

to at once start to register so that they could be organized into their respective craft unions.

When they had got done one of the striking machinists made a motion that I be invited to address the meeting. The motion was seconded from different parts of the house.

But the leaders offered objections and in order to try and kill the proposition they stuck up a Hungarian speaker to address the Maygar workers. Meanwhile some of the strikers jumped on the stage and demanded the reason as to why I could not speak. They offered all kinds of silly excuses. Finally Williams, the strike leader, told Petroff and another that he was willing that I should speak but that the chief of police from whom they get the City Hall grats had warned them that if they allowed me to speak, that I would be immediately arrested and the hall taken away from them. The committee of the men from the door reported his remarks to me and I replied that if they wanted that the chief of police should act as censor, on what should be said in the meetings, he could govern them and for all I cared they may just as well appoint him and the rest of the police force as the strike committee, but that for my part I would not talk any different than I would under any other circumstances.

When Petroff took my answer to them, they immediately tried to compromise the matter by allowing Schmidt to talk in Slavish and Polish. To that I yelled from the floor that if the I. W. W. representatives could not be heard in English because the language was too radical, that it was the same thing in any other language and we would not be used as prostitutes by any damn committee. The meeting began to break up notwithstanding all the frantic appeals of the leaders of the A. F. of L.

Bunches of men gathered around to discuss the matter and all agreed that the whole matter was raw, and that I should be allowed to speak. Seizing my opportunity I again called attention to them of the proposition that had been made at Sunday night's meeting. I told all present that I could see the whole proposition clear—the craft union leaders were anxious that we should stay on the ground and lead the Slavs and Hungarians, that we should spend our money and energies but that at the end a pact would be made with Schwab whereby the mechanics would be given some concessions and the vast mass of laborers—the Hunkies—would be left in the cold as usually is the case.

I told Williams that he could forget the idea as he had remarked, that we would eventually start a row with the A. F. of L. and thus disrupt the strike. That we would wash our hands with the whole proposition and leave the field clear for him and his A. F. of L.; that I fully understood the situation; that they figured in using the foreigners in pulling the chestnut out of the fire for the mechanics but that the I. W. W. would not be a party to the sacrifice.

Petroff, Schmidt and I went to the Hotel and considered the whole matter and we decided that taking everything in consideration the best thing that we could do to keep the confidence of the men would be to withdraw from the whole proposition.

We came to this conclusion from the following facts:

First—The strike had been broken by the organizers of the A. F. of L., who had run the sentiment of a general strike of all the employees into the ground, by the fact that they from the start advised the men to be peaceful, to stay home instead of doing picket duty, that instead of the different crafts walking out altogether with the rest they had been advised to remain at work, organize into craft unions and then present their demands for increase in wages from the institution. This advice had been followed by some of the trades and as in the case of the electrical workers had resulted that the management had raised their wages and they remained at work.

The fakers had decreased the fighting number of the men by the fact that they had all along advised the men to leave the place in search of other jobs. This advice had been followed and the result was that out of a total number of five thousand strikers there was only about a thousand left in the town.

We reasoned that if we tried hard we would have very little trouble in getting the Slavs to walk out, but that if we did we would have to run the strike in two different ways. There would be one army in one half and one in another. As long as the fight goes on the plan that it is at present, there will be no excitement and an appeal for funds would bring in very little, but if the Slavs walked out there would soon be some excitement and money would come in, and since the A. F. of L. has already sent out its appeals we would simply be pumping water to run their mill.

Taking all these things into consideration we decided that the best that we could do would be to wash our hands of the whole matter, that the A. F. of L. had run the strike into the ground and they may as well finish it themselves and have the blame for it, rather than they make the failure, but because we butted in, they would say that the strike was lost due to the interference of the I. W. W.

So Schmidt remained to address the meeting that was called for Monday night and explain to the Slavs and Poles the whole situation as it looked to us and advise them to use their own judgment in the matter of walking out. JOS. J. ETTER.

WITHOUT A CARD.
I ought to get a large reward
For never owning a union card.
I've never grumbled, I never struck,
I've never mixed with union truck.

But I must be going my way to win,
So open, St. Peter, and let me in.
St. Peter sat and stroked his staff,
Despite his office, he had to laugh.

Said he, with a fiery gleam in his eye,
"Who is tending this gate, you or I?
I've heard of you and your gift of gab,
You are what is known on earth as a scab."

Thereupon he arose in his stature tall
And pressed the button upon the wall,
And said to the imp that answered the bell:
"Escort this fellow around to hell."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

1524 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Reading room open from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Library contains a long list of books dealing
with the labor problem.

Pamphlets on Industrial Unionism for sale at
the following prices:

Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win.....5c
Industrial Combinations5c
Industrial Unionism5c
Eleven Blind Leaders5c
Social General Strike5c
I. W. W. Song Books5c
Industrial Worker, single copy5c
Solidarity5c

Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at
8 p. m.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Secy Propaganda Committee.

INTERNATIONAL

LABOR NOTES

LETTER FROM BUENOS AIRES.

(Translated from the French paper "Voix Du Peuple," by Adolph Reber.)

To the Working Men and Women of the United States:

Fellow Workers: In Argentine the working class is divided into three factions, the parliamentary Socialists, Anarchist communists and revolutionary Syndicalists (labor unionists). Out of a struggle among these factions lasting ten years, the revolutionary Syndicates were victorious, few in number, it is true, but composed of very active members, who without getting discouraged, have steadily worked for unity of the producers.

A unity congress was held on the 25th and 26th of September, in which 50 different unions took part. By a unanimous vote a consolidation was effected, and a new organization called "LA CONFEDERACION OBRERA REGIONAL ARGENTINE" was formed.

Such was the working man's position in Argentine before the late happenings, that took place in Buenos Aires. This city had as its chief of police, a man by the name of Falcon, a veritable brute in human form, always surrounded by the most hostile sentiments toward the working class. The Colonel Falcon led all the slaughters of the 1st of May, 1909, and following days, the result of which was 8 dead and 100 wounded. The popular indignation after these murders was at burst point. The workingmen's associations responded to this stroke of violence by declaring a general strike. For eight days everything was paralyzed; 300,000 workers all told in Buenos Aires took part in it. The government in the person of Falcon was particularly vicious; 20 dead and 200 wounded remained on the spot.

The reign of brutality was at its height, so on the 14th of November the chief of police and his secretary tell the victims of a vengeful bomb. The evening of the same day the secret police swamped the offices and destroyed the printing presses of the papers La Vanguardia and La Protesta. Next day martial law was declared. The police threw themselves on the halls of the workingmen's organizations, the meeting place of the conductors wagon situated in the street Montes De Oca No. 972, was riddled with bullets. The chairs, the tables and the books heaped together in the middle of the street were burned. The office of the hat makers and shoe makers were raided, without being burnt, as well as the hall in Mejico street, where 25 Syndicates used to meet. The reaction against the Syndicalist organizations became ferocious. The new amendment to the expulsion law permits a punishment of five years in prison for any one who after having been exiled should appear in the territory. There is talk of taking away the citizenship of all those who had been naturalized previous to this strike. The day after the declaration of martial law, La Maicion, a conservative organ, stated that 150 Syndicalists would be excommunicated (and 100 of those who had been naturalized) would be sent on board a warship to Fire Island, which has a population of 427 white and a few thousand Indians and has a murderous climate. The most militant comrades were arrested and since then we have not heard anything of them.

Such is the vengeance meted out working class by a Republican government of Argentina. The revolutionists, however, are not deterred from acting, in spite of the ferocious measures of repression, the militants announce their campaign. We hope that all revolutionists on the other side of the Ocean, as well as on this side, will declare their solidarity with us and will help the confederation Obrera Regional Argentina to come out victorious from this dangerous struggle. In this hope we remain yours with brotherly and revolutionary greeting.

JUAN LORENCI.

Ex-Secretary of the Union Generale De Trabajadores Argentinos.

P. S.—We ask all the organizations to reproduce the above information in their papers.

THAT CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

That "co-operative commonwealth" bug seems to appear to some of our would-be revolutionists in the form of a horrible nightmare; they are sorely troubled by it, for to them it seems to keep saying how are you going to inaugurate this ideal of which you speak, and what form will it take on. They are being kept so busy trying to answer to them—this great puzzling question that their mind is beginning to wander away from the leading problem, the organization of the working class into a class conscious body; but while they are pondering over that terrible "pipe-fleck's" hallucination, this organization of the workers has been going on very fast, and if those dreamers are not careful that co-operative commonwealth will be running full blast before they "come out of it." It has already begun to take on form; it is already being formed within the shell of the old. This new society, one used to hear so much about, has already begun to take over the so-called capitalist industries, and to manage them for their own benefit.

They have already told the great U. S. Steel Trust where it is to get on at. To be sure, their power is limited only because of their smallness of numbers.

If the workers, those on the outside of the movement, would only get busy, "stow their old guff," and quit waiting to see just what the other fellow was going to do, if they would get off the fence and come into the organization along with the rest, we could tell every great trust where to head in at; we could soon dictate to all others, as we have the Steel Trust.

So, now, Fellow Workers, get busy and organize. We must work together for a cause, to the end the full product of our labor. All the energy we can summon up must be expended along this line—organization. We must make it our slogan—organization, organization. That is what will do the work for us; so, again, get busy. Come in and bring the rest with you; all you can. The old system is swaying now like a rotten tree trunk, so all together, and, yo! yo! there she goes.

A concession here and a concession there, and, to quote a famous advertisement for a hair tonic, she's going, going, gone.

GEORGE F. BARNES.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

(Continued from Page Four.)

1909, in France several times, the latest being the strike in protest against shooting striking coal miners in 1906; the two postal employees' strike in 1908; in Italy, in 1904 as a protest against the shooting of striking workingmen; in Sweden in 1905 for the use of the ballot by the workers; in Russia in 1905 for a representative government. Most of these have been successes in whole or in part, while the failures have not taught the workers the need of a more thorough organization.

The value of the political strike is that it compares the strength of the organized workers with that of the capitalist state; brings out the class nature of the existing governments; creates a disrespect for their authority and claims of obedience; creates a greater class consciousness; undermines and destroys, as far as we have economic power, said governments and substitutes the labor union as the administration of, by and for the workers.

General Strikes.

General strikes may occur only in single industries or all industries. They may be restricted to an industrial district or become national or international in scope. They have more or less paralyzed industry. Upon the suddenness and unexpectedness of their action, and their effectiveness in tying up industry depend their success. As a rule, elaborately prepared general strikes have not been very successful for the reason that the employers, being forewarned, could counteract such moves, but mainly because the workers were not well enough organized. Unforeseen or spontaneous general strikes have been almost uniformly successful for the reason they were surprised and easily overcome the unprepared and weak resistance possible.

General strikes, as observed in the chapter on Political Strikes, have been used against the government as well as being industrial strikes. The railroad strikes of Austria-Hungary and Italy, the general strike and lockout in Denmark, the Knights of Labor strike in 1886, the American Railway Union strike of 1894 in the United States and the great Swedish lockout and strike of 1909 are some of the general strikes in industries that have, as a whole, advanced the working class interest.

We have not seen a general strike reach across national lines, mainly because there is no real international organization of labor, and also because the labor organizations are as yet mainly under the control of political and nationalist ideas and forms. The real industrial organization of labor will be international in character. It also implies the use of the general strike, as the motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all," means that whenever a part of an industry or an industrial district is involved in a strike or lockout, it may be necessary for all the organized workers to walk out regardless of racial or national lines. For a more thorough understanding of the general strike the reader is referred to Arnold Röller's pamphlet, "The Social General Strike."

Every strike or labor trouble brings out more and more the underlying principle, who shall have and rule industry, the capitalist or the workers?

The general strike is a means to compare the relative power to control the social labor power and the wealth produced, whether it shall be the capitalists or the working class. General strikes have stirred up the spirit and enthusiasm of the workers and shown their solidarity as nothing else has. It has shown them the power and possibilities of united action, and as such has aroused their courage and determination to be free from capitalist control. It has helped to free the workers from the stifling legalism of parliamentary action, with its everlasting dilatoriness, make-believes and sheep-like spirit. Not only has the general strike shown the workers their strength, but also their weakness, and who are the traitors or incompetents. Thus the workers learn where and how to strengthen their union, and who and what officials to turn out or retire. We learn, also, that the members, and not the officials, are the ones to make a successful strike. The general strike, to the industrialists, is one of the means of arousing the social energies of the workers to act for themselves to get more of the wealth they produce. The industrialists aim by a series of general strikes to test and destroy the capitalists' power in each and all industries; to help out off the capitalists' incomes, to help overthrow their shop organization, and along with it their political government. Thus the industrialists aim to put an end to capitalist ownership and control of industry by a series of general strikes, each one gaining some advantage for the workers or revealing some weakness to be remedied, until the workers have the power and see the necessity of taking and conducting industry by, and for themselves.

(Continued in Next Issue.)

MODERN SLAVERY.

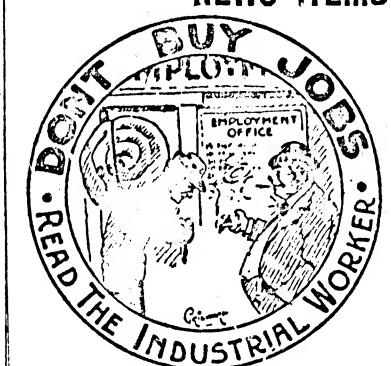
As a consequence of his desire for life and the means that make it certain and pleasant, man has ever turned his attention to the conquest of nature, reducing vegetable and animal life to his control. But his conquest does not end here. Ever has man enslaved his fellow; he has sought to make his own career upon earth pleasant and more certain by compelling others to toll off him. In its more primitive stages slavery was enforced by the ownership of the man. In its later and more refined stages it is carried on by the ownership of the things from which man must live. The rulers no longer have the right to buy and sell the man, to send him here and there to eulze their will. They simply have the power to dictate the terms upon which he can stand upon the earth. With the mines, the forests, the oil, the harbors, the railroads and the really productive lands in the rulers' hands, the dominance and power of man over his fellows is absolute and complete.—Clarence G. Darrow.

Workers in general must be kept in ignorance or else they would not allow themselves to be exploited. The mouthpieces of the exploiters, the capitalist sheets, add insult to injury by calling those who tell "ignorant foreigners."

In sending in for change of address, always state the old address as well as the new. When you have read this paper pass it on to a friend.

LABOR EXCHANGE

NEWS ITEMS



CITY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF PORTLAND A FARCE.

